scout, and maybe, by lucky accident, cripple or with extreme luck sink one or two stray enemy warships.

When the last roving German cruiser had been beached in a mangrove swamp in Africa, in order to escape capture, the German Admiralty, put more faith in the little swordfish which had already destroyed more enemy ships in a month than the cruisers had succeeded in sinking during the whole of their glorious but short-lived career. When they realised the power of this invention they set about building submarines on a great scale and constructing much larger types.

The old type of submarine with its limited oil capacity could not venture much beyond the Channel and the German Ocean. Its voyage was restricted in time as well as distance. The new cruiser type could drive out into and right across the Atlantic.

The first example of this new menace was launched in June, 1916, and it crossed the ocean I^f.^53 up to American territorial waters. In *rouses America* leaving, it committed the folly of sinking five vessels outside the Nantucket light-house. It was a characteristic sample of Prussian psychology. It was meant to intimidate America into complacence. It roused the spirit of growing antagonism to, and apprehension of Germany which ended in war. Germany was elated over the success of her adventure. Her leaders reckoned that the depredations of the new type of submarine would

be so successful that, even if America came into the War, by the time she had raised, trained and equipped an army, there would be no shipping available to carry her troops to Europe. Were they so far out in their reckoning ?

There can be no doubt about our alarm at this